# ALL DONE ON A GOLD BASIS

Business in the United States Already on the Yellow Metal Foundation.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF TREASURY ACTION

What Would Happen in Case the Payment of Gold Was Suddenly Suspended by

the Government-Answer for the Alarmists. . ---

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the Wall street situation as follows: The appearance of the market during the week has indicated that there were some

The appearance of the market during the week has indicated that there were some stocks shaken out, and prices were forced down so as to buy them as cheaply as possible. The worst of the squall, I think, is now over. Some people have been more frightened than hurt. If the United States treasury should by chance suspend gold payments, which is the worst that can happen, and that is not likely, even in that event the holders of legal tenders would most likely want to get out of their money and take stocks and bonds instead, as at the present prices most of the active marketable securities are about down to a solid gold basis, while the money they hold will lose its gold value, for a time at least, if the treasury should discontinue gold payments.

The business interests of the country have gone down to a gold basis. It is so with manufactured goods of every description. It is so with iron, steel, cotton, grain, and securities also. The threat now is that the circulating money of the country is going to drop from a gold basis to a silver basis, which would be so if gold redemption of its notes were stopped by the treasury, in which event the next turn would be for sagacious people to exchange their non-redeemable paper money into manufactured goods or raw material, such as iron, grain and cotton; also into securities or anything else that has dropped down to a low basis of value. The feeling would set in to buy everything that looks like a bargain, which would be the forerunner of buoyant and advancing markets in all lines of business in this country. On the other hand, if congress passes a gold bond bill, a favorable turn will come by the sale of the bonds in Europe and the transfer of foreign gold to this country, which would come in such quantities, if bonds gnough were sold by the government, as to remove the depression prevailing here to the other side. The importation of gold would encourage confidence in this country and the loss of it would depress correspondingly the people on the other side of the Atlanti

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CURRENCY The holders of legal tenders who take them to the treasury and demand gold for them discriminate against the kind of money they surrender, and to meet such discrimination the government is compelled to make some provision to replace the gold thus drawn. The only means of doing this discrimination the government is compelled to make some provision to replace the gold thus drawn. The only means of doing this at present is through the sale of bonds. The government should be provided by an act of congress with another way, which would be to exact payment of part of the duties in gold. As it stands now, no one pays into the custom house any gold whatever, and this is a discrimination by the importers against gold money, as they make payments of duties in every kind of money excepting gold coin. One-half of the customs duties at least should be required by act of congress to be paid in gold coin. This would be the best means of replenishing the government gold reserve, and it would be through a business process. It is urged by some that such action would be a discrimination against the legal tender money of the country. Suppose it is? Do not the people who present legal tender money of the treasury and demand gold for them discriminate against them? But in truth it would be a discrimination in favor of the notes, because it would provide gold with which to keep them redeemable.

The discredit of the present handicapped condition of the United States treasury is not so much a discredit to the country are simply stockholders, as it were, in the great United States corporation, and they will see to it at their next meeting to vote they will turn out everybody who has been derelled in his duty and instrumental in bringing about the present state of affairs. A good many of the representatives of sectional and personal interests, as against national, it will be remembered, were voted out of office last November, and the balance will receive the same punishment at an early day when the people have the opportunity of exercising their power. After the "Augean stables have been cleaned out" the millennium will have arrived.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF NATIONS.

The following statement should be sufficient to base confidence upon, notwithstanding the the present period of gloon. The pub.

The following statement should be sufficlent to base confidence upon, notwithstand-ing the present period of gloom. The pub-lic debt of the United States government was, on January 1, \$1.064,241,000, as against the debts of the following European na-tions:

Austria-Hungary ......\$2,866 339,53 Austria-Hungary 2,506 533,535
France 4,446,793,398
Great Britain 3,350,119,568
Germany-Prussia, etc 2,381,422,112
Italy 2,234,826,329
Russia 3,491,018,074

Russia 3.49.018,074

The United States government, therefore, has not only the smallest debt, but is also the richest in resources. The debt of Canada per capita is \$50. The English Australian colonies of New Zealand and South Wales average \$50 per capita, and Victoria \$500 per capita, while the United States debt per capita is only \$15. The liabilities growing out of the failures of 1892-93 in this country, which was the worst general panic period that the United States ever had, considering its prolongation and the fact that it covered every locality without an exception, amounted to less than 1 per cent on the true valuation of the assets of the 70,000,000 population. No one can appreciate these facts without having faith in our country, hope of better times in the near future and charity for the limited intellect of many of those who obstruct the necessary national legislation which is the cause of the present troubles.

Come what will, and under any circumstances, loyal people will continue to believe that every dollar of such promises will eventually be redeemed in gold. Those who think otherwise can easily relieve their minds by making an exchange of their United States legal tender notes for real

who think otherwise can easily relieve their minds by making an exchange of their United States legal tender notes for real estate, or stocks and bonds—in other words, get out of government promises to pay into properly of some kind or other. A great many people who doubtless do this, in which event it will not hurt the confidence of others in legal tender money, but it will surely advance the price of what they buy, providing there are enough of those of little faith to make competition in getting out of the one into the other; for that reason the effect may prove to be inflation of values. The legal tender notes under any circumstances will not lose their present money quality.

GOLD CHEAPENED IN LONDON.

GOLD CHEAPENED IN LONDON. The fact that the Bank of England has just reduced the price of gold ½ pence per ounce, being the second reduction within a short period, goes to show that London is not anxious to draw gold from this country. The world will most likely pi lace between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000 of gold this year. This country will contribute loss try. The world will most likely pt the between \$175,00,000 and \$200,000,000 of gold this year. This country will contribute close on to \$50,000,000 and South Africa and Australia as much more. The last named countries are under the control of the English government, which makes England equally as well off in the obtaining of gold from the fountain head as this country. The other important nations of Europe have all large supplies of gold at the present time. This applies to France, Austria, Germany and Russia. The two latter have their war chests full of it. Of these nations therefore, none can be sufficiently anxious for our gold to pay a premium for it, as was done during 1852. For the moment, however, almost all over the world gold is the fashion, and not silver. Owing to the increased demand, every conceivable effort on the part of the human race is being made to discover and work gold mines and not silver mines. England, in now drawing her gold from Africa and Australia, is independent of this country in obtaining her supply. In the past it was very different, as England relied upon the United States to recoup her gold.

EFFECT OF SPECIE SUSPENSION.

It is claimed by atarmists that if the Fovernment suspend gold outpers.

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EFFECT OF SPECIE SUSPENSION.
It is claimed by atarmists that if the government suspend gold payments, gold will be hoarded and taken out of circulation and make money tight. That might be true so far as gold was driven out of the country, but it is to be remembered that gold is now used principality for reserves and not for circulation; and the effect of stringency would only come after the gold reserves of the banks had been gaverely drained by export two millions of gold are held by the New York banks, and probably as much more by the banks of other cities; this gold will continue to be held as reserve, as it has been all along. It will make no difference in that respect even if it goes to a premium. In that position it will perform the functions of money the same as heretofore. If the banks did not have this gold they would by law be compelled to hold a corresponding amount of legal tender notes instead, and take them out of circulation for their legal reserve. What gold is not held by the national banks is held by trust companies and savings banks. As such hiddings have not been in circulation, they can't be taken out. I venture to affirm that there is but little gold coin now in the hands of the public anywhere in this country, consequently there will be but little gold taken out of circulation by a sugpension of gold payments by the government. So that a suspension of gold payments by the government by the government to immediate effect upon the many marks. The domestic business situation, they for the properties and others.

BIGEACHING FOWDER.—Hardwood, f. e. b., Livenpeol. (I. HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), 12 is.

HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), 12 is.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—ROSIN—Firm at \$1.00 is.

10.10 IMBRECT.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—FOSIN—Firm at \$1.00 is.

10.10

who have foreign relations might suffer some loss and inconvenienc; by their inability to exchange greenbacks for gold at the United States treasury as formerly, if gold paymen as are suspended. In any event, suspension of gold payments could only last mill congress passed the necessary legislation to admit of the use of the government's high credit to obtain gold abroad. A United States bond bearing 3 per cent interest, payable in gold coin, will command in the Europian markets all the gold the government needs at any time. This every intelligent person knows; consequently, under the circumstances, there should be no strious shock fesulting from a suspension of gold payments by the United States treasury. These views are presented not because there is really any serious ground for apprehending a suspension of gold payment—for la my judgment such a thing is to the last degree improbable—but merely to satisfy the over-timid that, if suspension were to happen, it might prove less scrious in some aspects than they have imagined.

"COIN" MEANS "GOLD."

At the end of the war there were over \$1,000,0000 bonds outstanding. They have

"CGIN" MEANS "GOLD."

At the end of the war there were over 3,000,000,000 bonds outstanding. They have all been paid off, principal and interest, in rold, with the exception of \$584,969,400. Recently \$100,000,000 were added, making the total amount outstanding \$684,969,400. The government now contemplates issuing another \$100,000,000 there rent bonds, under the government now contemplates issuing another \$100,000,000 4 per cent bonds, under the act of 1870. At that time there was no agitation of silver, and none could then have been anticipated by anybody. The word coin in the act referred to gold coin, which no one can possibly deny. It is therefore to the spirit of the law that the government must continue to live up in recognizing coin in the act referred to gold coin, which no one can possibly deny. It is therefore to the spirit of the law that the government must continue to live up in recognizing gold as the coin in which to pay the interest and principal of all such bonds. If an act were passed now authorizing an issue of "coin" bonds, with the two metals (white and yellow) in existence, especially considering the recent silver agitation, the meaning of coin in such a bond would be a very different matter, and there would be a strong claim made by the silver people that when the act was passed the two coins existed, and the word coin referred to one as well as the other, consequently whoever bought such an issue of bonds did so under full notice. No law can now be enacted that can by any possibility make an obligation more binding upon the government to pay interest and principal in gold coin than the act of 1870, authorizing the issue of 4 per cent bonds, therefore those who subscribe for the new 4 per cent bonds when offered can rest assured they are buying an obligation of the United States government, bearing 4 per cent interest, having thirty years to run, with a binding obligation that both interest and principal will be paid in gold coin. No new legislation, therefore, giving authority to issue gold bonds is really necessary. The government has full power without it; still authority to issue a 3 per cent bond would make a more advantageous one for the government to issue at the present time. It would be no better, however, as a gold bond than the issue of 4 per cent contemplated. If the United States government ever undertook to pay off any of the outstanding bonds, or any that may be issued hereafter, under the old laws, in anything but gold, it would be downright repudiation, and the child has not yet been born that will live to witness such an act of bad faith on the part of this government.

At the end of the war, in 1855, the population of this country was about 38,000,000; it is now 70,000,000. Our assets have increased

### MONEY RATES STRONGER.

than 96% per cent.

cent and our debts decreased more

Prospect of an American Loan the Feature in London Financial Affairs. LONDON, Feb. 3.—The rates for money ast week ruled much stronger on the pros pect of an American loan. The Stock exchange was occupied with the settlement and the dealings were only moderate, but generally there was a more cheerful prospect, mainly due to the firm stand President Cleveland is making on the currency question. The belief that something will now be done to solve the difficulty brought a revival of confidence to the speculating and investing public, and the result was seen investing public, and the result was seen in the fall in consols and other high class securities, the buying being diverted to other channels. Home railways were easier on bad weather and traffic reports. Mining securities were again dull, with a great falling off in business.

The Paris bourse was occupied with its own settlements, the French operators having ceased the purchase of mining securities, and there was a general feeling that the boom has been rather overdone. It is

tles, and there was a general feeling that the boom has been rather overdone. It is reported that the Rothschilds and Cecil Rhodes contemplate a gigantic scheme requiring many millions of pounds of capital to combine in a single corporation all the Witwaters Railway and Gold Mining companies. Canadian Pacific fell. Rumors of a receivership for the Norfolk & Western road tended to depress American railroad securities, but a good feeling prevailed. Prices mostly advanced. The following increases were made: Union Pacific, 14 per cent; Denver preferred, 1 per cent; New Pacific and Wabash York Central, Northern Pacific and Wabash sixes, % per cent each, and Denver, % per cent. The decreases were: Norfolk & Western, 2% per cent; Erie seconds, 1 per cent, and Pennsylvania, % per cent.

# LONDON MARKET REVIEW.

Wheat Dealings Limited as a Result of the Situation in America. LONDON, Feb. 3.-The weather, which has been severe, is now milder. The wheat market is fairly steady, but dull, owing mostly to American advices as to the financial situation in the United States and the heavy visible supply. There is no speculation here. The millers buy sparingly and trade is very slow. Prices are on the decline. Business in parcels is limited. Spot is quiet at from 3d to 6d down. Winter parcels are prompt at 2ls. Flour is dull and difficult of sale. Malze is steady, with a poor demand for mixed American parcels afloat at 18s 6d. Barley is quiet and steady. Oats are firm and fully 6d up, owing to the closing of navigation.

# MANCHESTER TEXTILES.

Exceptional Duliness Prevailed During the Past Week in Most Lines. MANCHESTER, Feb. 3.—Except onal dullnes prevailed throughout the past week and the tone of the market was depressed. China still sent some orders but the de-livery requirements stood in the way of their acceptance. The India trade seemed lifeless and this affected all the markets infeless and this affected all the markets unfavorably. Prices were very irregular. Dress parcels sold at record rates. The running of looms on short time is slowly extending. Yarns averaged 1-16d lower. In this department also large blocks of off stocks were sacrificed at ruinous concessions. So far there has been but little short time in this department.

Liverpool Markets.

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Liverpool Peb 2.—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 4½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 1½d; No. 1 hard. Manitoba, 5s id; No. 1 California, 5s. Futures closed quiet, with near and d stant positions 152 farthings higher; business about equally divided; February, 4s 3½d; March, 4s 5d; April, 4s 6½d; May, 4s 6½d; June, 4s 7d; July, 4s 7½d.

CORN—Spot steady; American mixed new, 3s 11½d. Futures closed quiet, with near positions 1½2 farthings higher and distant positions 1 farthing higher; business heaviest on early positions; February, 8s 16½d, March, 2s 11d; April, 3s 11½d; May, June and July, 3s 11½d.

PHOVISIONS—Bacon, quiet; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 2s to 30 lbs. 35s; short ribs, 2s lbs., 2bs, long clear, light, 2s to 45 lbs., 2ss 6d; clong clear, heavy, 55 lbs., 2ss, short clear backs, light, 1s lbs., 2bs; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs., 2ss, Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 4s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 35s. shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs., 28s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 4s 6d. Derf, prime mess, 6ss 3d. prime mess, 6ss 6d. Pork, prime mess, 6ss 6d. Lard, steady; prime mess, 33s; refined in paths, 5ss. Refrigarator beef, forequarters, 4¼d, hindquarters, 55d, N. A., 22s 6d.

CHEESE—Dull; demand moderate; finest American white, 4se; finest American colored, 5os.
BUTTER—Finest United States, 75s; good, 60s. TURPENTINE SPIRITS—21s.

ROSIN—Conmon, 2s 10½d.

COTTON SEED OIL—Liverpool, refined, 17s 9d. Liverpool Markets.

ROSIN—Common. 3s 1953. COPTON SEED OIL—Liverpool, refined, 17s 2d. LINSEED OIL—20s 2d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 55gd. BLEACHING POWDER—Hardwood, f. c. b.,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL Grain Was Weak Yesterday and Provisions

CORN WEAK IN SYMPATHY WITH WHEAT

Quite Firm.

ublications of the Stocks of Provisions Caused the Market to Rule Firm and to Advance Toward the Close.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-Grain was weak today and provisions firm. Wheat, compared with yesterday's closing, is from 1/4c to 3/4c lower, corn lost 4c of its value and oats lost 4c. rovisions closed higher all around. The weakness in wheat resulted from

slack demand and reports of a decline in Argentine wheat, and the other markets ollowed. For a moment or two at the opening the wheat dealings were at a shade etter than the closing value of the previous aftermoon. The steadiness thus indicated was of very short duration, and from 54%c for May at the start, it declined in-less than half an hour to from 52%c to The Liverpool market was quoted ad higher for American red winter wheat, and the western receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to only 178 cars, as compared with 220 last Saturday and 302 a year ago. These facts were known previous to the opening of the session and probably account for the firmness at the start. The St. Louis sales of wheat to local millers and for shipment, which created the buillish feeling with which the wheat market wound up vesterfay were being made ers and for shipment, which created the buillish feeling with which the wheat market wound up yesterday, were being made little of this morning, and were claimed to be of no special importance. The St. Louis market, starting rather easy, gave encouragement to the idea that the sales were entirely due to a cut in rail rates to the seaboard. A cablegram to a New York house saying that London dispatches quoted a decline of from 3d to 6d in Argentine wheat was, perhaps, a more influential bearish factor than the discredit attempted to be thrown on the St. Louis cash business. The market became weaker as the session progressed and May was selling at 52%c about thirty minutes from the close and wound up at 52%c.

Corn was quiet and weak, owing to the weakness in whiat. Although receipts continue light they are more than sufficient for current wants in the absence of any desire among consumers to stock up against any future scarcity. May opened at from 43%c to 43%c. Those were the top prices of the day's range, and it sold down to 42%c and closed at from 43c to 43%c.

Only a fair business was done in oats, Fluctuations were influenced principally by those of corn and wheat, and after suffering a decline early, recovered somewhat and closed at or within a small fraction sing a decline early, recovered somewhat and closed at or within a small fraction of yesterday's closing. May sold from 28% to 28%, and back to 28%, at which price the market closed.

The publications of the stocks of provisions cause, that market to the market closed.

# sions caused that market to rule firm and to advance in the end 15c for pork, 7½c for lard and 10c for ribs. Larger stocks had been confidently looked for. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 32,009 head. NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-FLOUR-Receipts, 13,200 bbls.; exports, 5,200 bbls.; sales, 15,500 pkgs.; market dull and easy. Some export orders were closed yesterday as a result of more favorable reight rates. City mill patents, \$4.00@4.15; winer patents, \$2.8063.10; city mill clears, \$3.35; winter straights, \$2.35@2.75; Minneapolis patents \$3.05@3.85; winter extras, \$1.90@2.40; Minnesota 83-093-35; winter extras, \$1.9962.40; Minnesota bakers', \$2.9063.60; winter low grades, \$1.7562.15; spring low grades, \$1.7561.90; spring extras, \$1.8562.35. Southern flour, dull; common to fair, \$1.8962.40; good to choice, \$2.4062.30. Rye flour, dull; sales, \$150 bbls.; superfine, \$2.5562.80; fancy, \$2.17063.90. Buckwheat flour, quiet at \$1.5061.70. BUCKWHEAT—Dull at 45655c. CORN MEAL—Dull; yellow western, \$1.0861.10; Brandywine, \$2.80. Brandywine, \$2.90.

RYE—Steady; car lots, 55e; boat loads, 17656c.

BARLEY—Quiet; Milwaukee, 64665e; twotweed, state, 6966c.

BARLEY MALT—Steady; western, 70675c; sixrowed, state, 69@61c.

BARLEY MALT—Steady; western, 70@75c; sixrowed, 70@75c.

BARLEY MALT—Steady; western, 70@75c; sixrowed, 70@75c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 18,900 bu; exports, none; sales, 1,225,000 bu, futures and 12,000 bu, spot. Spot market dull; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 56%c; afloat, 58½c; f. o. b. 58½c afloat; No. 1 northern, 65½c delivered; No. 1 hard, 60½c delivered. Options opened steady on steadler cables, but the buils lacked energy, and later under small clearances, the weakness in corn and disappointment over weekly exports the market declined, cfosing at ½@%c loss; No. 2 red, February, closed at 56½c; March, 57.5-16c, closed at 57½c; May, 57%g53½c, closed at 58%c.

CORN—Receipts, 67,400 bu; exports, 2,600 bu; sales, 135,00 bu, futures and 2,000 bu, spot. Spot dull; No. 2, 46%c, in elevator; steamer, 46½c. Options opened steady with wheat, under full local offering, declined quite sharply and closed at ½@½c net loss; February closed 46%c; May, 47½d47½c, closed 47%d7½c; July, 47½d47½c, closed 47%d7½c; July, 47½d47½c, closed 47%d7½c; July, 47½d47½c, closed 47%d7½c; July, 47½d47½c, No. 2, 23½d3dc; No. 2 delivered, 34½c; No. 2, 23½d3dc; No. 2 delivered, 34½c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white, 35@36c; track, white, 37@41c, potioned delivered; 34½c; track, white, 37@41c, track, white, state, 37@41c, options dull all day and closed ½c lower; February closed 32½c; March closed 32½c; May, 22½g32 9-16c, closed 32½c; March closed 32½c; May, 22½g32 9-16c, closed 32½c; March closed 32½c; May, 22½g32 9-16c, closed 32½c.

HOPS—Quiet; state, common to choice old, 3000 processed at the position of the choice old, 3000 processed at the position of choice old, 3000 processed at the position of choice old, 3000 processed at 5000 processe to heavy weights, 14½417c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 16428c; pulled, 19428c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet; family, \$10.0042.00; extra mess, \$8.50; beef hams, \$18.50471.00; packers, \$15.00470.50; city extra India mess, \$16.00418.00. Cut meats, steady; pickled bellies, \$1½653c; pickled shoulders, \$1½471/2c; pickled hams, 7½478/2c. Lard, steady; western steam closed at \$5.70 bid; sales, 200 tierces, \$1.5070, city at \$4½653c; sales, 100 tierces, February closed \$6.70 nominal; May, \$6.90 nominal; refined, steady; continent, \$7.25; compound, \$6554c. Pork, dull; new mess, \$11.2567 ll.75; family, \$11.00411.25; short clear, \$13.5491.00.

BUTTER—Steady; western dairy, 104615c; western creamery, 11924c; western factory, \$414c; Eigins, 24c; imitation creamery, 10418c; state dairy, 10418c; state tramery, 104218c; state dairy, 10418c; part skims, 368c; full skims, 26224c. EGGS—Quiet; state large, 96114c; small, \$14.004 like; part skims, 368c; full skims, 26224c. EGGS—Quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 274c; lee house, 19622c; western fresh, 264536c; southern, 24446254c; receipts, 3.150 pkgs, PETROLEUM—Nominal; United closed at \$1.504 asked; Washington, in bils, \$6.5046.70; Washington, in bulk, \$1.20. refined, New York, \$1.505. Philadelphia and Baitimore, in bulk, \$1.20. ROSIN—Quiet; strained, common to good, \$1.35 (1.40.)

TURPENTINE—Steady at 294254c. 71.40.
TURPENTINE—Steady at 29@294c.
RICE—Steady: domestic, fair to extra, 4%@4c; Japan, 44@44c.
MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans open kettle,

can, 49.50812.55. COPPER-Steady; brokers' price, 9%c. LEAD-Strong; brokers' price, \$2.02\frac{1}{2}. TIN-Plates, market weak. St. Louis General Market. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Firm, quiet. WHEAT—Weakened and sold off \$40, closing with a slight rally, \$40 below yesterday; No. 3 ed. cash and February, 504c; May, 514c; July, 140. 114c. CORN-Opened 1 1-16c up, but weakened off, closing %674c below yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash and February, 38c; May, 354,67394c; July,

ood to choice, 6%c, ORANGES—Dull; fancy, \$3.50@4.50; others, \$2.00

IIG IRON-Dull; Scotch, \$19.00@20.00; Ameri-

cash and February, 38c; May, 394,67394c; July, 495c.

OATS-Weak; &c lower; No. 2, cash and February, 294,67298c; No. 3, cash and February, 194c; May, 29c bid.

RYE-No. 2 offered, regular, 54c.

BRAN-East track, sacked, 66c.

FLAX SEED-Higher, 11.40.

CLOVER SEED-Hoher, 11.40.

CLOVER SEED-Choice, 18.60678.25.

TIMOTHY SEED-33.2545.60.

HAY-Unchanged at recent decline.

BUTTER-Unchanged.

EGGS-Unchanged.

EGGS-Unchanged.

SPELITER-Unchanged.

CORN MEAL-31.90671.95.

WHISKY-31.22.

SPELTER-Unchanged.
CORN MEAL-\$1.9967.95.
WHISKY-\$1.22.
COTTON TIES-Unchanged.
BAGGING-Unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Pork, standard mess, jobbing.
\$10. Lard, prime steam, \$6.30; choice, \$6.45. Dry.
salt meats and bacon, unchanged.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2,000 bbis.; wheat, 2,000 bu.;
corn, 21,000 bu.; cats, 11,000 hu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,000 bbis.; wheat, 26,000 bu.; corn, 6,000 bu.; cats, 45,000 bu. Kansas City Markets. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.—WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 hard and No. 2 red, 5014@51c; rejected, 46c. Sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi river; No. 2 hard, 5645c; No. 2 white, 5655c; CORN—Firmer; No. 2 mixed, 4014@4014c; No. 2 white, 410

OATS-1461c lower; No. 2 mixed, 29630c; No. 2 hite, 114c. RYE-Firm; No. 2, 50c. FLAX SEELD-Duil, \$1,2061.23. BRAN-Steady, 686;10c. BRAN-Steady, 686;10c. BRAN-Steady, 686;10c. 100gs 00.

RUTTER—Firm. unchanged.

RUGGS—Active. steady. 192134.c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat. 1,000 bu.; corn. 8,000 bu.;

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 6,000 bu.; corn. 4,000 bu.; NEW YORK Feb. 2.—COFFEE—Options opened firm at an advance of 5 to 10 points, and closed barely steady at unchanged to 5 points decline; sales 12.506 bags including: February 114.50; March. 84.550[14.55; May 114.55014.40; September, 514.550[14.35; December, 514.550[14.35; December, 514.550[14.35] point coffee, Rio dull; he r. 256.12%; mild, quiet; Cordova, 185.649[1c; sales, none. Warehouse de-

liveries from New York vesterray, 8,100 bags; New York steck today, 200 da tags; United States stock, 225,000 bags; affoat for the United States, 279,000 bags; total visible 2mpply for the United States, 504,000 bags, against 519,567 bags last year.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. BUTTER-Culled stock, Sc; common to fair, 10gHe; fair to good country, 12gH24c; choice to fancy, 15gHe; gathered creamery, 19c; separator

fancy, 15616c; gathered creamery, 19c; separator creamery, 20621c.

EGGS-Strictly fresh said, 18613c.

LIVE FOULTRY—Chickens, 59514c; ducks, 6c; turkeys, 59545c; heavy forms, 5c; genze, 6c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, fair, 6c; choice large, 61976c; choice small, 7948c; choice small, 7948c; choice small, 7948c; fair to good, 8934c; choice sheavy, 81469c; choice small, 7948c; fair to good, 79498c; fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; sreese, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, full dressed, 9916c; steps, fair to good, 79498c; fancy, fair to good, 79498c; fair to good,

rabbits, Tocg41.00; Jack rabbits, 11.20g1.20; Squitels, Sc. VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 110 lbs., are quoted at 185c; large and coarse, 266c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, Young A, 13c; twins, 12½c; Nebraska and Iowa, full cream, IIc; Nebraska and Iowa, full cream, IIc; Nebraska and Iowa, part skims, 76 Sc; Limburger, No. 1, 11c; brick, No. 1, 11c; Swiss, No. 1, 15c.

HAY—Upland hay, \$2.90; midland, \$3.50; low-land, \$3; rye straw, \$6. Color makes the price on hay, Light shades sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

PIGEONS—Old birds, per doz., 75c@\$1.00.

VEGETABLES.
POTATOES-Western stock, car lots, 65e; nall lots, 70c. OLD BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, \$1.9062.00; JERNES Trans Direct (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (1987) (19

SWEET POTATOES—Good stock, \$2.50; Kansas, \$12.25.

BEETS—Per bbl., \$1.50@1.75.

CARROTS—Per bbl., \$2.

CAULIFLOWER—Per crate of a doz. and half to two doz., \$2.25.

HORSERADISH—Per lb., \$6@7c.

PARSLEY—Per bbl., \$2.

RUTAHAGAS—Per lb., \$1½c.

PARSLEY—Per doz. bunches, \$5c.

TURNIPS—Per bbl., \$1.50.

SPINACH—Per bbl., \$2.75.

FRUITS.

SPINACH-Per bbl., \$2.75.
FRUITS.
PEARS-Winter Nellis, none.
APPLES-Genitons, \$1.25@3.50; choice eastern stock, \$4.00@4.25.
GRAPES-Concord, none; Malagas, per 65 to 68-lb. bbls., gross, \$10.00@10.50.
CRANBERRIES-Jerseys, fancy, \$11.00@11.50 nor bbl.

TROPICAL FRUITS. TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Fioridas, per box, \$3.75@4.00; California navels, \$3.50; seedlings, \$3.

BANANAS—Choice stock, \$2.00@2.50 per bunch.
LEMONS—New Messinas, sizes 300 to 360, \$3.50 4.00. PINEAPPLES-Per doz., 12.50@4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—Meduim, per can, 15c; horseshoes, 25c; campany selects, 25c; New York counts, 30c; bulks, sany selects, 25c; New York counts, 30c; bulks, standard, per gal., \$1.25.

NEW FIGS-Extra fancy, 15c; fancy, 14c; choice, 12@13c; California, bags, 7c.

HONEY-New York, 17c; dark, 14@15c; California, 16c; strained, 4 to 10-th, cans, per th, 10c.

MAPLE SYMUP-Gallon jugs, per doz., \$12; Bixby 5 gal. cans, 43.

NUTS-Almonds, 15c; English walnuts, soft-shelled, 12c; standards, 10c; filberts, \$69c; Brazil nuts, \$6 uts, Sc. SAUER KRAUT-Choice white, per bbl., \$4.100 .00; per half bbl., \$2.50ff2.75.
MINCE MEAT—Fancy, in half bbls., per lb., \$4:10 dec. 10-gal kegs, \$6; condensed, per case of 3 oz. pkgs., \$2.50. OZ. DKgs., \$2.00. CIDER-Pure juice, per bbl., \$5; half bbl., \$3.

### OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

There Were a Few Good Beef Steers in the Pens.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2. Today's receipts were 1,200 cattle, 3,515 nogs and 103 sheep, as against 908 cattle, 5,014 hogs and 206 sheep yesterday and 786 cattle, 2,614 hogs and 102 sheep on Saturday of last week.

of cattle in the yards. Among the number were a few good beef steers, one bunch being good enough to bring \$4.30, while a \$4.75. The buyers wanted a few steers again today and bought them up in short order and at good strong prices. The market has been gradually crawling up during the week under the influence of light receipts. The trade has for the same reason been more active, and upon the whole more satisfactory to the selling interest. Cow stuff, as has been the rule of late, was in moderate supply and good emand. The trade was active and the prices paid were strong. There were very few full londs on sale and the trading was confined largely to the clearing up of the odds and ends. There were some pretty good caws, which brought \$3.05. There was a fair demand for feeders, for the last of the week, and desirable cattle in first hands were mostly all cleaned up before the close. There were a few cattle coming under this head that were good enough to bring \$3 and above. The bulk of the sales however was to the contract of the sales however. today and bought them up in short order In first hands were mostly all cleaned up before the close. There were a few cattle coming under this head that were good enough to bring \$3 and above. The bulk of the sales, however, were from \$2.50 up to \$2.75. Some dealers are anticipating a rather light demand for feeders from now on, on the ground that there will not be a very large demand for export steers. A good many feeders say that it would be poor policy to feed high priced corn when there is so much doubt surrounding the future of the cattle market. Representative sales: HOGS—There were only forty-four loads in the yards this morning, and the general situation being somewhat improved the buyers were not long in clearing the yards. The prices paid were a little stronger and generally 5c higher. There was not a single load of good heavy hogs in the yards, and for that reason the top sales do not show up as well as yesterday. Some fairish hogs of pretty good weights reached \$1.50, which was the highest price paid. Light hogs sold at \$3.60 \$3.75, and loads averaging 200 lbs. and upward, \$3.75, 3.90. Pigs weighing 50 to 100 lbs. sold at \$2.50 \$3.70, as against \$3.50 \$3.75 yesterday and \$3.75 \$1.50. The bulk of all the hogs sold at \$3.60 \$3.70, as against \$3.50 \$3.75 yesterday and \$3.75 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.

# CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

There Was an Easy Feeling at the Opening Yesterday. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—In cattle today's receipts vere estimated at 800 head, making 37,374 head or the week, ngainst 48,900 head last week and 7,843 head a year ago. The market was nomially steady, sales making at about yesterday's crices, but there was a feeling that the run for prices, but there was a feeling that the run for Monday will be large and that lower prices will obtain. Sales were on a basis of from \$3.25 to \$5.75 for common to extra steers, from \$1.25 to \$3.85 for stockers and feeders, from \$1.50 to \$3.75 for common to feelers, from \$1.50 to \$3.75 for common to make the seeders of the seeders of the seeders and feeders, from \$1.50 to \$3.75 for cows and from \$1.75 to \$4.25 for Texas cattle. In hogs the arrivals were estimated at \$1,000 head making \$17.548 head for the week, which is \$47,000 head more than for last week and \$2,000 head more than a year ago. There was an easy feeling at the opening, and the later market was even more decidedly weak. It was hard work to sell ordinary light hogs at any fair concessions, and the movement in good heavy grades was not at all free. There was an average loss of about a nickel, the bulk of the 200 to \$400-lb, hogs selling at from \$4 to \$4.20, and from \$3.75 to \$3.90 taking the bulk of the light.

Sheep receipts were about \$1.500 head, making \$4,000 head for the week, against \$6,400 head for the week, against \$6,400 head inst week and \$4.570 head the corresponding week last year. Prices were quoted about steady, ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 for common to choice, with extra up to from \$4.20 to \$4.25; lagnbs, from \$3.50 to \$4.90.

Receipts: Cattle, \$600 head; calves, 100 head;

up to from \$4.20 to \$4.25; lambs, from \$3.50 to \$4.90. Receipts: Cattle, 800 head; calves, 100 head; hogs, 14,000 head; sheep, 1,500 head. Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as hown by the books of the Union Stock yards ompany for the twenty-four hours ending at 3 clock p. m., February 2, 1895. RECEIPTS.

logs ..... DISPOSITION. D Cattle Hogs Sheep.
any... 74
2009, 940 1,565
2167 492
2184 285 1,898
218 403 
 Wilson
 3

 Nelson Morris
 3

 R. Hecker & Degen
 63

 Hamilton & Stephens
 10

 J Lobman
 29

 Shippers and feeders
 336

 Left over
 336
 Totale ...... 1.133 4.441 103 Kansas City Lave Stock.

Kansas City: Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY: Feb., 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2.009 head; shipments, 1.209 head. Market steady to strong. Texas steers, 12.5645.00; Texas cows, 21.1663.00; Colorado steers, 12.5645.50; stockers and feeders, 12.2563.22; bulls, 12.0943.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 5.609 head; shipments, 2.100 head. Market steady to 5. higher, Bulk of sales, 13.56643.90; heavies, 13.5094.00; packers, 13.5564.30; mixed, 13.5093.70; york-crs, 12.5091.70; pg., 13.5093.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2.009 head; shipments, none. Market steady.

Stock in Sight. Chicago ..... Kansas City... St. Louis .... 

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS. Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts. 500 head: shipments. 1,500 head; market firm at yesterday's figures.

HGGS—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 2,200 head: market steady; heavy, 13,50,7416; mixed, B.7.6749; light, 14,50,7410.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dead for leck of supplies. HEEP-Receipts, none; shipments, none; mar-dead for lack of supplies.

ODD SOURCES OF REVENUE

Millions Made by the Government on Misfortune and Carelessnets.

CLEAR GAIN OF TWELVE MILLIONS

The Profits on Notes, Bonds, Greenbacks Stamps and Money Orders Lost or Destroyed-The Fund Constantly Growing.

The government of the United States makes many thousands of dollars every year through the carelessness or misfortune of people with whom it has business to transact. Uncle Sam can figure out pretty well before the beginning of a fiscal year that so many thousand dollars will be put to his credit on 'profit and loss' account before the year is ver. The profit, says the Washington Star,

stroyed and never presented for redemption, from money orders which are lost and never duplicated, and from stamps which are not put to the use for which they were intended. These profits are never cast up, because debts of the government are seldom outlawed. But they are as real as though they were credited to Uncle Sam on the books

of the treasury.
Of course, it is no fault of the government that this profit accumulates. Every effort is made to find the man to whom the government is indebted, and every reasonable portunity is given to him to claim amount of the indebtedness. In the case of a lost or stolen bond he has simply to prove ownership and give an indemnity bond to protect the government against loss. In the case of a treasury note injured by fire.

Tax Unconstitutional?" by Mr. David A. Wells, the well known economist, touches on a pont or basis on which he thinks the constitutionality of the tax may be impured with success. President Charles F. Thyring of Western Reserve university has he has to send in the charred remains, and the treasury experts will decipher, as far as possible, the value of the pile (its original value) and the money will be restored to him. In the case of a money order, both the remitter and the remittee are advised by John Trevor, its founder. The Forum Publishing company, New York. again and again that the money remains un-Still, claims against the aggregating many thousands are left unpaid every year, and the total of even the last thirty years will run up far into the milorders the government has just made an accounting of \$1,300,000 earned in the last thirty years and now turned into the Post-office department fund, probably never to be repaid to its owners.

The greatest source of unearned income, of

course, is the destruction of treasury notes. Nearly \$15,000,000 have been made by the government up to the present day, as nearly Mass, as can be estimated, by the destruction of In reasury notes. Two years ago last August a lively controversy arese between Mr. then the secretary of the treasury, and some of the members of the house and senate concerning the amount in circulation at various times, as stated officially by the Treasury department. A letter was addressed by Representative John Davis to the secretary of the treasury, charging that in the treasury statements, among other things, no allowance was made for the wasting and loss of coin and the destruction of greenbacks and coin certificates. Therefore, he contended, the statement of money in circulation was incorhe contended, the rect each year by the amount of the notes and coin destroyed. Mr. Foster, replying, CATTLE-There were forty-six fresh loads said that the department had no authority to deduct an estimated amount of lost coin and notes from the total of its liabilities. He debeing good enough to bring \$4.30, while a nied that there had been any considerable few head of prime heavy weights touched loss, and said that the total estimated at that time for the period ending January 1, 1894, was less than twelve and a half millions. Here is the statement in detail of the notes and certificates issued by the government estimated to have been destroyed yond all possibility of redemption up to January 1, 1891: United States notes, \$5,410,541; silver certificates, \$447,004; gold certificates, \$200,000; national bank notes, \$6,394,555. Total, \$12,452,100.

\$5,394,505. Total, \$12,452,100.

Mr. Huntington, the chief of the loans and currency division of the government, estimates that not more than one or two millions mates that not more than one or two millions have been destroyed since January 1, 1891. The carelessness which prevailed during the war period, he says, was responsible for a J. Reid of St. Paul contributes a charming war period, he says, was responsible for a large amount of the missing money, and the increases in proportion to the increase in the amount of money issued, is not so great proportionately as it was at that time. It amounts probably to less than half a million dollars every

deemed coin and abrasions of gold and silver coin, that would be hard to estimate accu-rately. It is estimated that \$100,000 worth of silver coin is used every year in the arts; and as the coin value of this is only about \$60,000, the government makes \$40,000 by the transaction. There is about \$60,000 worth of abraded silver coin purchased during a year at its bullion value and recoined, and on this the government makes the difference between its face value and the bullion value, less the cost of coining. The amount of silver and gold coin which has disappeared from circulation and which will never be presented for redemption cannot be estimated. In the case of the gold coin there is on profit to the gov-ernment. In the case of the silver, the profit is 20 to 40 cents on each dollar, according to the value of the silver when the dollar was coined.

Of the issue of \$50,000,000 worth of bonds

which has just been made a certain proportion will never be presented for redemption. The will never be presented for redemption. The Treasury department could figure in advance, if the secretary wished to do so, just about what the profit on these bonds from this source would be. The value of the missing securities of the United States now otustanding, which will probably never be presented for redemption, is about \$1,250,000, according to Mr. Huntington. These obligations date back to 1847. A series of \$25 bonds was issued under the bounty land script act of 1847, and even now, at long intervals, these bonds come in for redemption. But the numbonds come in for redemption. But the num-ber is very few. There are still outstanding about \$500 worth of these bonds. The loan of 1862, amounting to nearly \$400,000,000, was called between 1871 and 1875, but there is still \$220,200 of it outstanding. Four thousand dollars worth of these bonds, called March 20, 1872, came in for redemption dur-ing the past year. They had drawn no inof the loan of June, 1864, there is still out-

of the loan of June, 1804, there is \$110 our interest since 1876. There is \$24,150 of the loan of 1865 (the 5-20s) still out. The last of this was called in 1877. Of the consols of 1865, called between 1877 and 1879, there was \$2,300 worth presented for redemption last year, and there is \$113,700 worth outstanding drawing no interest. Of the consols of year, and there is \$113,700 worth outstanding, drawing no interest. Of the consols of 1867, \$16,400 worth were redeemed during the year and \$176,500 worth remain unredeemed. Altogether the government is ahead about \$1,250,000 on the bonds, which will never be presented for redemption, and it is many thousands ahead on the unpaid interest on large amounts which have not been paid when due. It is singular that with all the safeguards which surround the ownership of bonds there should be such a heavy loss in them. The smallest denomination of bond is \$50. A security of this denomination is not likely to be thrown ination of bond is \$50. A security of this denomination is not likely to be thrown about very carelessly. Then, a large proportion of the issue of each class of bonds is registered, and the ownership is easy to

prove.

In the case of the loss or destruction of a registered bond the treasury will issue a new bond to the owner on satisfactory security. The owner of the lost or destroyed registered bond has to file with the secretary of the treasury a bond in the amount of the original bond and the interest which would accrue on it up to the date of redemption, with two good and sufficient securities, residents of the United States. In making proof

with two good and sufficient securities, residents of the United States. In making proof of loss the claimant must give the time and place of purchase, the name of the person from whom the bond was purchased and the amount paid for it, the place of deposit from which it was lost and the names of any persons having access to the place; the affidavits of others knowing of the existence of the bond and its disappearance; the affidavits of credible persons as to the reliability of the claimant, the number, denomination, etc., of the bond.

A man who has lost a coupon bond cannot recover its value. But if a coupon bond has been destroyed or mutilated, the owner can present proofs similar to those required for a registered bond, and the secretary of the treasury will issue a duplicate if he files a bond in double the amount of the lost bond and accruing interest. Many duplicates of lost or destroyed bonds are issued every year. Sometimes it has been necessary for a man who has lost bonds to go to congress for relief. This was necessary in the case of the Manhattan bank of New York, which lost \$1,600,000 worth of bonds in what is known as "the great bank in the secretary of the danhattan bank of New York, which lost \$1,600,000 worth of bonds in what is known as "the great bank in the secretary of the danhattan bank of New York, which lost \$1,600,000 worth of bonds in what is known as "the great bank in the secretary of the the secretar

robbery" of 1878, and which was unable to give a bond in sum sufficient to comply with the general statute. Congress passed a special law for the benefit of this bank, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue duplicates on proof that the originals were the property of the institution and had not been transferred, and on condition that

not been transferred, and on condition that a certain number of the bonds be held by the secretary of the treasury for a time to secure him against possible claims by the holders of the bonds in case any of them had been transferred.

The amount which the government may make in destroyed stamps each year is not determinable; but undoubtedly it amounts to a great many hundred collars. The to a great many hundred dollars. The stamp collectors furnish a large revenue to the government, for they put away stamps at their face value and the Postoffice department is never required to perform the service which is represented by the purchase price.

#### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Motherhood and Citizenship Woman's paper that will attract more than usual attention. Mrs. Spencer Trask, the writer, takes strong ground and delivers some views that if not everywhere accepted will at least officers in North create a profound impression among thinking most remarkable. will come from bonds and bank notes de- women. Mr. James Schouler, the historian, points out some 'Grave Dangers in Our Presidential Election System,' and suggests nett, is an elaborate and exhaustive argument to show that gold has depreciated; "Are Our Moral Standards Shifting?" is an able article calling attention to some of the interesting almost impenetrable. None of the land has and significant changes in the attitude of ever been cultivated because it is the public mind on many important sub-jects, by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard: "The Humiliating Report of the Strike Commission," by Mr. H. P. Robinson, editor of the Railway Age, criticises the report very severely; "Is the Existing Income Tax Unconstitutional?" by Mr. David A. Wells, the well known economist, touches Thiving of Western Reserve university has a paper on "The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education," and "The Labor Church: Re-

Publishing company, New York,
A great deal of matter to amuse and interest the reader will be found in the current Still, claims against the government terest the reader will be found in the current that no one could arrive or leave without gating many thousands are left unpaid number of Corporal Tanner's "Home and being seen. About daylight a canoe occupied by two men and containing several five-years will run up far into the million of the articles are illustrated and interspersed among them are a number gallon kegs was seen approaching the island from the Richmond county side. Deputy in this issue. Joseph Tenth street, New York.

shape of a heart ornamented with a pair of near where the canoe landed. child's faces, is a pretty scorekeeper for old This movement was not understood by Father Time. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Moffit, but his surprise was unbounded when

In the January annals of the American themselves. After they had divested themselves of Political and Social Science, the selves of all their clothes and and placed subject of "Economics in Elementary Schools" is very ably discussed by S. N. Patten; Edward Porritt discusses the "Break-up of the English Party System;" appear from sight, Moffit and his force D. I. Green has a paper on "Wieser's Natural Value;" H. W. Williams contributes a lengthy discussion of "Money and Bank Credits in the United States;" Duc de Voailles tells us "How to Save Bimetallism," and a series of brief communications are contributed by F. H. Cooke, Jerome Dowd, S. N. Patten and S. M. Lindsay. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. W. D. McCrackan, A. M., in the January

Arena, gives a fair representation of "Politics as a Career." James G. Clark believes that the present social instability is working for a new and better industrial order that will change the political history of the world. Walter Blackburn Harte is represented by a short story of New York street life between midnight and dawn, called "A Drama in Tatters." Adeline Knapp, a brilliant young San Francisco journalist, contributes another realistic social story called "The Digfacts as they have come under his observation in his pastoral work. The Arena Publishing company, Boston. Octave Thanet, foremost among Midland

sketch, "Octave Thanet at Home," with plcpecially strong. "In de Glory Land," a prize story, by Birch Hardwicke, is a thrilling description of the days "befo" de wah."
"Two Men and a Madonna" is a pleasing love "Two Men and a Madonna" is a pleasing love story, by Marie Edith Beynon. "Jerry Walton's Prospect," by John H. Mason, is a touching story of a stranded "forty-niner." "The War Sketch" is by a woman—an account of a nurse's experiences before Vicksburg, by Louise Maertz of Quincy. "The Society of the Army of the Tennessee," by Colonel Moore, includes latest portraits of prominent members; also of Mrs. Logan and of pretty Miss Pearson, the "Daughter of the Society." Eugene Schaffter delightand of pretty Miss Pearson, the "Daughter of the Society." Eugene Schaffter delightfully guides the reader through Rome. Heidelberg, by the editor, is elegantly illustrated. Two prize poems and other poetic gems and over sixty illustrations embellish this number. Jonhson Brigham, publisher. Des Moines, Ia.

The story of Raleigh's Roanoke colony and its mysterious disappearance, never yet cleary explained, is one of the romances of American history. It has never been better told than by James P. Baxter, the president of the Maine Historical society, in the January number of the New England Magazine. His article is accompanied by reproductions of many curious drawings made by an English artist, who was with the first expedition, illustrating the manners and customs of the natives, and altogether has high value. War-Kellogg, publisher, 5 Park Square,

By the following, which is an exact copy of the first paragraph in the will of Henry IV. of England, written in January, 1408, it will be seen that even kings are not always

good spellers;
"In the name of God, Fadir, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons and one God, I, Henry, sinful wrech, by the Grace of Gad Kyng of England and Fraunce, and Lord of Ireland, being on my hole mynd, mak my testament in manere and forme that suyth, First, I bequethe to Almighty God my sinful soul, the whyche had nevere been worthy of the man but thro' hys mercies and hys grase, whiche lyne I haveth myspendyed thereof I put myselfe wholly in his grase and mercye with all my herte. Also, I thanke my lordis threw the people for the trew servyse that they haves dune unto me, and I ask them forgyvnis if I hasth mysentrated them in eny wyse.

It will also be noted that Henry, besides not being up to the Century Dictionary standard as a speller, had a peculiar habit of spelling one word in from two to five different ways.

# Barrie's Tribute.

Mr. Barrie's contribution of seventeen stanzas entitled "Scotland's Lament" for R. L. Stevenson may be of interest for Scotch readers who understand "Thrums" dialect.
Now out the lights went, stime by stime,
The towns crept closer round the kirk;
Now all the firths were smored in rime.
Last winds went waiting through the mirk.
A star that shot across the night
Struck fire on Pala's mourning head
And left for aye a steadfast light
By which the mother guards her dead.
"The lad was mine!" erect she stands,
No more by vain regrets oppress't;
Once more her eyes are clear, her hands
Are proudly crossed upon her breast. readers who understand "Thrums" dialect.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexon and cures constipation; 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Goodman Drug Co.

#### Plenty of Chance at Home. Detroit Free Press: "What do you hear from

Hiram?" said Mrs. Sunup. "How's he doin" t college?" "I ain't heard nothin' direct," was the ren'y "but it come ter me in a roundabout sort o' way that he is sowin' a good deal of wild "What air ye goin' ter do?"

"Hey him come home. I wrote 'im today that ef he was so dead sot on agriculture he might ez well stick to the farm." A Peculiar Phenomenou.

# Washington Star: "I have been studying

human nature a great many years, now," said an editor thoughtfully, "but there's one thing I never expect to understand." "What is that?" asked his wife.

"I can't see why the young fellows of 18 and 19 slways bring in mother-in-law jokes, while the gray-haired veterans bring in pleces about the young man who is kicked out by his bonds in what is known as "the great bank | girl's father.

# LIKE A BEAVER'S RETREAT

A Moonshiner's Den that Could By Entered Only by Diving.

WONDERS OF A HOLE IN THE GROUND

The Marvelous Ingenuity of the Crooks Baffles the Skill of Revenue Men for Thirty Years-How the

Den Was Discovered.

The ways of the southern moonshiners are almost beyond the ken of the revenue officers. Many and peculiar, novel and indifferent, are the hiding places of a "blockade Wisest Policy," in the January Forum, is a still." These illicit manufacturers of "corn juice" have been discovered in almost every place conceivable, but the last find of the officers in North Carolina was propably the

There is a small island in the Pec Dee river in Richmond county, North Carolina, remedies; "The Crux of the Money Controversy: Has Gold Risen?" by Louis A. Gar-correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. The ground is studded with large cypress trees, and the undergrowth of bushes and briars is ever been cultivated, because it is very difficult to get to the island, and wild hogs and wild cattle, coons and "varmints" of various kinds alone inhabit it. Ever since the making of corn into whisky was forbidden during the war there has been a moonshine distillery on this island. It has been raided many times by the revenue officers without discovering the "blockade plant." The festive moonshiner has been seen to land on the island, but his retreat has never been discovered, and the officers have probed the earth for a cave or underground retreat without success

Last week Deputy Collector E. A. Moffitt. and several raiders occupied this island in the nighttime and picketed themse ves so that no one could arrive or leave without being seen. About daylight a canoe occupied characteristic features of the contributions | Moffitt gave orders for them to be allowed Joseph W. Kay, 53 East to land and to observe their movements. As soon as the landing was made J. R. Mac-Rae, who has been suspected of running the enth street, New York.

Though only issued as an advertisement, lood's "Winter and Summer" almanac in the still on the island, sunk the kegs in the river

MacRae and his companion began to disrobe appear from sight. Moffit and his force waited all day for the resurrection of MacRae and companion. Just about sundown it was noticed that a canoe occupied by two men, who, upon examination by Moffit with his field glass, proved to be MacRae and his companion, was nearing the other shore. Where they had been and how they got away without being seen was a mystery to Moffitt and his men.

A search up the river discovered another landing place and a chain and lock where the second canoe had been fastened. It was now evident to Moffitt that there was an underground retreat on the island, but there was no entrance to it that could be found. Moffitt and his men remained another night on the island and next morning MacRae and his companion were observed returning to the upper landing. Here they undressed, hid their clothes in a tree, and dived into the river and disappeared as before. About sundown MacRae and four men sud-

nity of Labor." Rev. Frank M. Goodchild About sundown MacRae and four men sud-writes a strong paper on "The Sweating Sys-tem in Philadelphia," in which he deals with landing. Clothes were found for all of them in a tree near the river bank, and they dressed in less than three minutes. A long pole with an iron hook on the end was then brought forth from among the underbrush and leaves, and with this a dozen five-gallon kegs of whisky were soon brought out of the water and placed in the canoes. As soon as they were loaded they paddled across to the Richmond side.

Moffitt from the rendezvous had seen all "In de Glory Land," a prize
Hardwicke, is a thrilling
the days "befo" de wah."

Assume that the moonshiners still was under
the ground was certain. The moonshiners
had been in and out of it, but how did they get in and out of it? This was the question. Finally one of the men, of the name of Oxendine, said he would try to solve the mystery if Moffittt would agree. Consent was given, and Oxendine soon denuded him-self of his clothing and jumped into the river head foremost at he same place where he had seen Mac Rae go in and come out. Mofi-fitt and his raiders waited for the return of their fellow raider, and had grown very uneasy at his prolonged absence, as he had been told to return in half an hour. An hour passed without his resurrection, and Moffitt was duscussing what next to do, when all at once Oxendine popped up out of the water blowing like a porpois. He was quickly re-invested with his clothes and then sat down by the camp fire and gave an explanation of

the mystery.

When he plunged into the water he made his way toward the bank, keeping his eyes open while under the water. He is an ex-pert swimmer and diver, and after going about twenty feet under the water and to ward the bank, he rose upward and found his head out of the water and in an opening. He stopped swimming and felt for bottom, and found he was in water about five feet deep. He walked on and was soon out of the water, but in total darkness. He crawled along some distance uptil he dis-covered the live coals of a fire. He made his way to the fire, and had not seen any person nor heard any noise. He waited and listened, but everything was perfectly still. He then made up a light with wood found near the fire, and found himself in a well appointed

moonshine distillery.

The cave or tunnel was twenty feet wide and twelve feet high. Overhead the earth was held up by large cypress logs and the side was planked up. The water from the still was brought from the river in a rubber hose. Oxendine followed the tunnel to the other end, and found it similar in arrangements to the place he had entered. He then made his way back with a light, and when he got to the water he waded until he came to a log across the tunnel, which was imbedded in both sides of the bank, and which touched the water. Oxendine dived under the log and immediately rose up and found him-self in the river in front of his companions. Great was the astonishment when Oxending had concluded his narrative. He also stated that there were several hundred gallens of whisky in the tunnel, and that smoke from the fire appeared to pass up into a hollow cypress tree, but the officers could not see any smoke.

The next thing was to capture MacRae and his men. All agreed that the way to do this was to occupy the distillery and await the coming of the moonshiner and his blockade runners, but Moffitt and his men were unwill-ing to undergo the experience of Oxendine, so they determined to dig down to the tim-ber and remove a log and get into the tunnel this way. This plan succeeded, and in a few hours they were in the den with their tracks well covered behind them. Mof-fitt divided his force and placed them at each entrance, and the wait for MacRas and his companions commenced.

Just after daylight the next morning Mac-

Rae came in, and as soon as he go: out of the water he was seized and teld not to speak or he would be killed. In quick succession the other four men came in, and they were seized and tied. MacRae knew Moffitt well, and his consternation was so great when he found his underground retreat occupied by the revenue officers that it rendered him speechless for the time being. He then asked how they found out the secret, and when told he said that came of the failure to keep some one on the island to give the news that it was occupied. This had been done heretofore, and this precaution had prevented the discovery of their moonshine distillery for all these hirty-two years.

MILLET SEEDS CLOVER. TIMOTHY.

J. G. PEPPARD.

1400 1872 Union Ave. Kansas City.